UCLA Club de Estudiantes, Chicano/a Studies Dept., UCLA College of Social Sciences, COFEM, & SVREP

Presents:

Presidential Primary Surrogate Forum: Immigration Policy
Dolores Huerta is an American labor leader and civil rights activist.

- She was the co-founder of the National Farmworkers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers (UFW).

- Huerta has received numerous awards for her community service and advocacy for workers’, immigrants’, and women’s rights, including the Eugene V. Debs Foundation Outstanding American Award, the United States Presidential Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
Erika Andiola is an immigration activist from the Arizona Dream Action Coalition.

She is also a DREAMer Activist who got involved with Promise Arizona, a grassroots civic engagement organization with a mission to recruit, train and support a new generation of leaders from across the state and register Latinos to vote.
Abel Maldonado is an American politician and member of the Republican Party who served as the 48th Lieutenant Governor of California from 2010 to 2011.

- He was elected to the Santa Maria City Council in 1994.
- He then served as Mayor of Santa Maria from 1996 to 1998, when he was elected to the California State Assembly.
- He is the eldest son of immigrant Mexican-American farm workers.
- Xavier Becerra is Congressman for California’s 34th Congressional District.

- First elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992

- Chairman of House Democratic Caucus

- Son of working-class parents and was the first in his family to graduate from college: Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Stanford University

- Earned his Juris Doctorate from Stanford Law School in 1984
CESAR VARGAS is currently the National Latino Outreach strategist for the Bernie Sanders 2016 presidential campaign and a nationally recognized leader and innovator at the forefront of the fight for immigration reform and the DREAM Act. Cesar was brought to New York from Mexico at age 5 after his father passed away. He excelled academically and was an honors student in both college and law school. As an undocumented law graduate, he led the fight for equal opportunity and access to the practice of law.

Cesar works at the heart of the DREAMer movement, the most-vigorous pro-immigrant push by the advocacy communities to date. Nationwide and on Capitol Hill, Cesar and his organization he co-founded, the Dream Action Coalition, have taken the gloves off in the policy battle for a better immigration policy.
- Tony Vazquez is currently the Mayor of Santa Monica city.
- He has been a dedicated community activist and has been acknowledged for his amazing work in community and civic affairs.
- Vazquez has extensive experience in business and government involving strategic and long-term planning, business development and municipal and legislative advocacy.
Club de Estudiantes de UCLA
Immigrants Use Less Social Services. Important to Social Security.

**Immigrants are not more likely to use social services than the native born**
Percentage of households at 200 percent of the poverty line enrolled in programs

- **Native born**
- **Immigrants**
- **Hispanic immigrants**

**Immigrants receive less in Social Security benefits than the native born**
Annual benefits received

- **Native born**: $13,461
- **Naturalized citizen**: $12,506 (7 percent less than native born)
- **Noncitizen**: $11,255 (16 percent less than native born)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>George Borjas: Harvard economist and immigration critic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admits that the lower skilled foreign born contributes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.6 trillion per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11% increase in GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However, his Distributional Critique of Immigration is based on an estimated:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$99 Billion loss to native born workers from undocumented immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A minimal 0.005% of GDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Fiscal impacts on Immigration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Local Taxes per Year</th>
<th>Sales/Excise Taxes per Year</th>
<th>Property Taxes per Year</th>
<th>Personal Income Taxes per Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$11.64 Billion</td>
<td>$6.9 Billion</td>
<td>$3.6 Billion</td>
<td>~ $1.1 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Undocumented immigrants effective tax rate:** 8%

**Nationwide top 1% of taxpayers have a tax rate** 5.4%

**Social Security system: Immigrant Contribution over a span of 75 years** $611 Billion

**Social Security Potential Deficit: Without the Immigrant contribution** Increase of 31%

Source: [http://itep.org/itep_reports/2016/02/undocumented-immigrants-state-local-tax-contributions-1.php#V0IAmY1RGqa](http://itep.org/itep_reports/2016/02/undocumented-immigrants-state-local-tax-contributions-1.php#V0IAmY1RGqa)
The Ethno-Racial Transformation of the United States: California leads the U.S. towards a White Minority population

Source: UCLA NAI/D Center 2015
## Immigrant Economic Contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Foreign-Born Population</strong></td>
<td>41.3 million</td>
<td>10.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Undocumented Population</strong></td>
<td>11.3 million</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual GDP Contribution by Foreign Born</strong></td>
<td>2.4 Trillion</td>
<td>492 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual GDP Contribution by the Undocumented Population</strong></td>
<td>678 Billion</td>
<td>156 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hinojosa, Raul, North American Integration & Development Center (NAID), UCLA. Web.
Before we turn to the specific components of immigration reform, we would like to give the opportunity to the surrogates to present the candidate’s views on immigration as an economic, social, racial-demographic and equity issue. We would also like you to comment on the current anti-immigrant tone of the debate and on what can be done to have the debate more clearly reflect the facts.
Bernie Sanders states, "We need comprehensive immigration reform. We need to take 11 million undocumented people out of the shadows, out of fear, and we need to provide them with legal protection."

On Hillary Clinton’s official twitter account in October 15, 2015, she wrote, "Comprehensive immigration reform, where we bring people out of the shadows will be good for our economy."

Florida Jeb Bush has stated, “I believe we need immigration reform... A great majority of Republicans believe in immigration reform."
Comprehensive Immigration Reform

1. Legalization
2. Future Flows
3. Enforcement
4. Transnational Root Causes
## Presidential Primary Candidates’ Positions on CIR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legalization</th>
<th>Future Flows</th>
<th>Enforcement</th>
<th>Transnational Root Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hillary Clinton</strong></td>
<td>Provide 11.3 undocumented immigrants with a full pathway to citizenship.</td>
<td>Plans to hire publicly funded lawyers to help with Central American children seeking asylum.</td>
<td>Founder of the Global Diaspora Forum Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports Dream Act.</td>
<td>Plans to hire publicly funded lawyers to help with Central American children seeking asylum.</td>
<td>End family detention and close private immigrant detention centers. She plans to conduct humane, targeted immigration enforcement on undocumented immigrants with criminal backgrounds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bernie Sanders</strong></td>
<td>Provide 11.3 undocumented immigrants with a full pathway to citizenship.</td>
<td>Plans to modernize the visa system. Rewrite bad trade agreements.</td>
<td>Against NAFTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports Dream Act.</td>
<td>Plans to modernize the visa system. Rewrite bad trade agreements.</td>
<td>Plans to dismantle inhumane deportation programs and private detention centers. Employ humanitarian parole to ensure the return of unjustly deported immigrants to unify broken families.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Obama’s Executive Orders.</td>
<td>Require future immigrants to prove that they can pay for housing, healthcare, and other needs before coming to the US. Increase the fee of H-1B Visas which are granted to foreigners.</td>
<td>Plans to triple the amount of ICE workers and defund sanctuary cities that refuse to cooperate with ICE. Build a bigger wall and have Mexico pay for it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donald Trump</strong></td>
<td>Plans to end birthright citizenship, and to create stricter admission standards for refugee and asylum-seekers. Deport 11.3 undocumented immigrants.</td>
<td>Require future immigrants to prove that they can pay for housing, healthcare, and other needs before coming to the US. Increase the fee of H-1B Visas which are granted to foreigners.</td>
<td>Seize remittances to help pay for the wall (will likely also exacerbate the root causes of poverty in Mexico).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.hillaryclinton.com/issues/immigration-reform/](https://www.hillaryclinton.com/issues/immigration-reform/)
Raul Hinojosa, "Six HUGE Numbers Which Should Automatically Disqualify Trump from Being President."
## Temporary Relief

### DAPA/ DACA Plus

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligible DAPA/DACA population</strong></td>
<td>5.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Contribution to GDP Per Year</strong></td>
<td>$274.8 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected GDP Contribution</strong></td>
<td>$329.76 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Taxes Paid</strong></td>
<td>$49.9 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected Tax Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$12.5 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Flows

How much is the projected immigrant workforce for 2050?

S.744: 200,000 W visas would be issued in the 5th year.
Questions:

1. Our research shows that the faster that immigrants move towards permanent legal status, the more they contribute to the economy. What do you think is a proper time frame that should be placed on the wait period in order to obtain permanent legal status?

2. Could you specifically discuss what type of executive actions your candidate will commit to or propose? In Specific, we would like you to address the possibility of executive orders that may expand access to certain types of health and education, like laws passed recently in CA, do you envision the possibility of executive actions to be implemented in those areas as well as in immigration? Similarly, assuming Donald Trump does become president, what actions can be proposed in Congress to block his attempts? To what degree do you think many of his actions can be implemented through executive action without congressional approval? Assuming Donald Trump does become president, what actions can be proposed in congress to block his attempts, to what degree do you think many of his actions can be implemented through executive action?
ICE/CBP Expenditures and Apprehensions 1975-2015

Cost per Apprehensions FY 1992-2015


Border Patrol Agents and Apprehensions


Removals, Returns, Apprehensions, Repatriation and Braceros 1927-2015

U.S. Unemployment and Net Undocumented Migration

Sources:
Projected Border Enforcement Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2014-2023

(Billions)

Source: Congressional Budget Office analysis of S.744
Projected Cost per Apprehension
Fiscal Years 2014-2023

Source: U.S Dept. of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics; Congressional Budget Office S.744 Analysis
Projected Apprehension per Border Patrol Agent

1. Given the inefficiency in enforcement expenditure dollars, should Comprehensive Immigration Reform continue to support such massive increases in enforcement expenditures as a condition for legalization? Comment on what a future administration approach to private detention centers will consist of, including provisions that address the issues associated with for-profit privatization?

2. Given that border enforcement dollars have little effect on immigration flows and related apprehensions, and are actually determined by conditions in Mexico and the unemployment rate in the United States, shouldn’t Comprehensive Immigration Reform focus on developing transnational labor market policies instead of further militarization of the border?
Addressing Transnational Root Causes of Migration
### Timeline on Previous Immigration and Transnational Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Immigration Policy</th>
<th>Policy of Root Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>US &amp; Mexico Bracero Program</td>
<td>Remittance Savings Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>U.S. Immigration Reform Act of 1965</td>
<td>Border Industrialization Program (BIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)</td>
<td>Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development NAFTA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Remittances: the Economic Importance of the Diaspora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population in US</th>
<th>Remittances from US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Origin</td>
<td>34.8 Million</td>
<td>$25.7 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>55.3 Million</td>
<td>$63.5 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Remittances Since 2000 = 550 BILLION Dollars Expected Remittances to 2025= 750 BILLION Dollars


South Korean Remittances from the US. http://www.koreatimes.com/article/942161

Korean Remittances from the US. http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/korean-immigrants-united-states


Total GDP of South Korea. http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2015/12/31/0200000000AK00151231098700371.HTML

## What is the 3 x 1 Program?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hometown Associations (Migrants)</th>
<th>Federal Government (SEDESOL)</th>
<th>State Government</th>
<th>Local Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X $1</td>
<td>X2 $1</td>
<td>X3 $1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategies for using remittances as productive mechanisms

Remittances → Savings Account → Investments → Employment Opportunities

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=sending+money&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiqvMyus4PNAhVGR1IKHX3JA8wQ_AUIBygB#tbm=isch&q=sending+money&chips=q:sending+money.g_5.mexico&imgrc=ml6pEt6dboSAfM%3
http://www.pyapc.com/rural-success-through-shared-savings/

Transnationalism
Transnationalism

Remittances → Savings → Investment → Employment Opportunities

Mexican Association of Social Credit Unions

- Network of rural financial institutions
  - Create financial innovations and help Indigenous populations in Mexico.
    - Savings accounts
    - Credit
    - Insurances
    - Send/receive cash transfers

AMUCSS
Asociación Mexicana de Uniones de Crédito del Sector Social A.C.

Empowering communities by creating jobs for women
1. As we have just seen all previous major immigration reform initiatives beginning in the 1940’s, 1960’s, and 1980’s have always had some component to address the transnational root causes. So far in the last set of proposals in comprehensive immigration reform or in the policies of proposals of the candidates there have been no attempt to try to address the issue. How does your candidate expect to address the root causes of immigration to the United States as a part of comprehensive Immigration reform? Specifically, we would like you to comment on the use of remittances as a strategy for savings, investment, and creating of employment opportunities as a strategy of root causes of migration.

2. All three candidates have expressed their criticism of trade agreements and the outsourcing of American jobs. We would like a clarification if your candidate is proposing a protectionist trade policy while arguing for a liberalized migration policy or would you like to clarify the type of trade agreement you would propose specifically in Mexico and Central America were migrants are being sent to the U.S.